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# HINTS ON HERALDRY,

FOR THE USE OF

LADIES.

WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR

WORKING ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

BY

JOHN BRYDON,

Tapestry Draughtsman.

~~~~~  
"As 'tis a greater mystery in the art  
Of painting, to foreshorten any part  
Than draw it out; so 'tis in books, the chief  
Of all perfections to be plain and brief."  
~~~~~

LONDON:

SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & Co; FAUDEL & PHILLIPS, NEWGATE ST.

OLIVER & BOYD, EDINBURGH; HODGES & SMITH, DUBLIN;

AND ALL THE BERLIN WAREHOUSES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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1853.

SECOND EDITION, 5,000.





# PREFACE

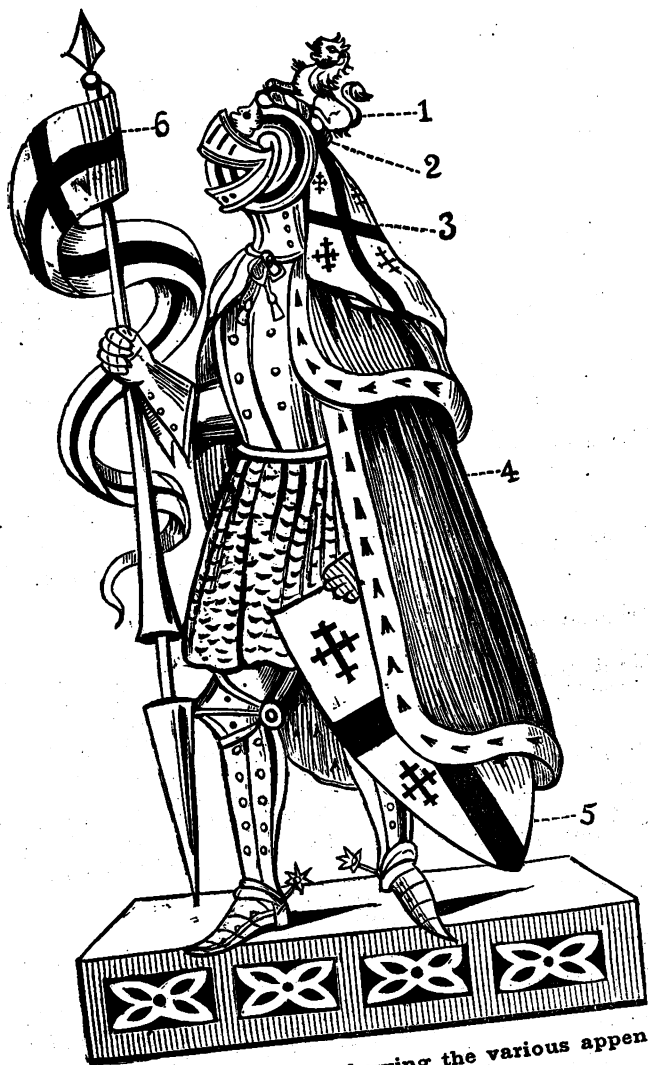
**A**N old writer on HERALDEY has observed; "The dignity and estimation of "*Arms* cannot but be great, if we alone consider that it delights the "beholders, greatly graces the places where they are erected, and gives occasion "to the beholders to make enquiry whose they are, and of what Family the "bearer is descended." The writer might have added, that in such enquiries much historical information may be acquired, since Coats of Arms are not unfrequently the reward of meritorious deeds, whether in arts, in arms, or the sciences. They are, in numerous instances, the symbolised *insignia* of virtue, skill, and valour; and may be studied with no mean advantage. Yet the science has been more neglected than any other of the numerous accomplishments to which ladies apply themselves, not from any intrinsic demerit in the art, but because it has been surrounded with difficulties, and now lays entombed, as it were, in cumbrous and expensive works. The Editor of this little Sketch Book has endeavoured to exhibit the elements of the science in as simple a form as possible, to enable ladies who have any claim to heraldic distinction to pursue a tasteful, and not altogether uninteresting amusement, by applying the knowledge they may acquire in a way, which, it is respectfully anticipated, will "*greatly grace*" the places wherein they are exhibited.

12, *Baker Street*, 1st May, 1853.

## **DESCRIPTION OF ENGRAVING.**

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1. The Crest.
2. The Wreath, worn round the Helmet to which the Crest is attached.
3. The Mantling attached to the back of the Helmet.
4. The Mantle.
5. The Shield.
6. A Tilting Spear and Pennon.



**A** Knight, armed cap-a-pie, shewing the various appendages attached to Court Armour.

In order to denote the metals—gold and silver, (which are the only two used in heraldry,) and also the various colors made use of in Court Armour, where colors cannot be conveniently introduced, dots and lines placed in various directions, as shown in the annexed engraving, have been in general use since the 17th century.

## COLORS.

1.  
Yellow, or Gold, (is denoted by dots)  
and called in Heraldry, OR.

2.  
White, or Silver, (plain) called  
ARGENT.

3.  
Red is denoted by perpendicular  
lines, called GULES.

4.  
Blue is denoted by horizontal lines,  
called AZURE.

5.  
Black is denoted by horizontal and  
perpendicular lines, called SABLE.

6.  
Green is denoted by diagonal lines  
from the dexter chief to the sinister  
base.

7.  
Purple is denoted by diagonal lines  
from the sinister chief to the dexter  
base.

Besides the Metals and Colors made use of in Heraldry, Furs are introduced.

## FURS.

8.  
Ermine, white, with spots of black hair.

9.  
Ermine is formed by changing the  
shield into black, and the spots into  
white.

10.  
Erminois; a gold shield with black  
spots.

11.  
Peau, is represented by a black  
shield with gold spots.

It will be observed that the above are all of the same form, only differing in colors; there now remain three others, though not at all resembling any kind of Fur, are still so denominated in Heraldry, the first is called Vair.

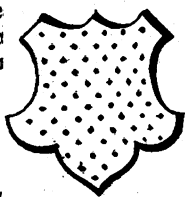
12.

Which in form resembles bells, alternately blue and white, counter vair, and potent counter potent.

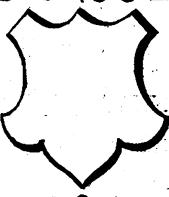
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The above terms are all in general use, both for Peers and Commoners, though the same metals and colors, have each three designations, according to the rank of the bearer; gold, when described in the Arms of Princes, being called Sol; in the Arms of Peers, Topaz; and in the hands of Commoners, Or.

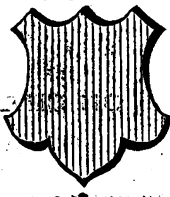
# COLORS



1



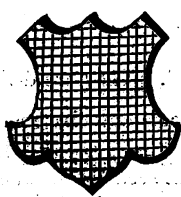
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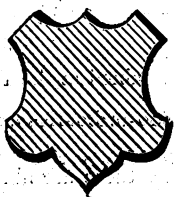
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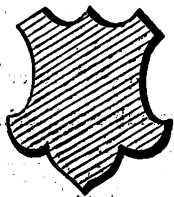
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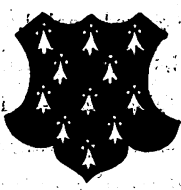


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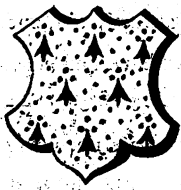
# FURS



8



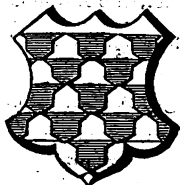
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10



11



12

## ON CHARGES.

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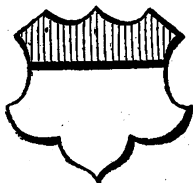
Charges are whatever is contained in the Field. They are divided into honourable ordinaries—sub-ordinaries and common charges.

Of the honourable ordinaries there are nine, as seen in the annexed plate: 1, Chief—2, Pale—3, Bend—4, Bend Sinister—5, Fess—6, Bar—7, Chevron—8, Cross—9, Saltire; the edges of these figures are not always plain, but are curved, angled, &c. Six of the principal forms we have had engraved, they are named thus: 1, Engrailed—2, Invected—3, Nebuly—4, Embattled—5, Indented—6, Daucette. Sub-ordinaries not being so often met with, we have not deemed it necessary to say more than that they include the Gyron, Canton, Fret, Orle, Tressure, &c., the forms of which may be obtained from more elaborate works.

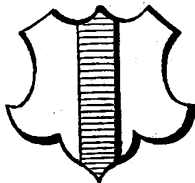
Common charges include Animals, Birds, Trees, &c.

# THE NINE HONOURABLE ORDINARIES.

1



2



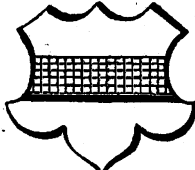
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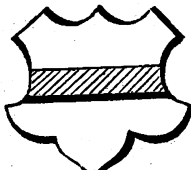
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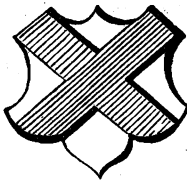
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8



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1



3



5



2



4



6





## CROWNS, CORONETS, MITRES, &c.

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1.

THE CROWN OF ENGLAND, which has been used since the time of Charles II., is a circle of gold, from which issues four crosses pattée, and four *fleur-de-lis*, arranged alternately; from these arise an arched diadem, ornamented with pearls, closing at the top under a mound, surmounted by a cross pattée, the whole enriched with pearls and precious stones.

2.

PRINCE OF WALES.—The same being heir apparent, only omitting one of the arched diadems.

3.

DUKE.—Eight strawberry leaves on a rim of gold.

4.

MARQUIS.—Four strawberry leaves and four pearls alternately.

5.

EARL.—A circle of gold bordered with ermine, upon which rise eight pyramidical points of gold, each bearing a large pearl, strawberry leaves being placed alternately.

6.

VISCOUNT.—On a circle of gold a row of pearls.

7.

BARON.—On a circle of gold six large pearls.

8.

An Archbishop's Mitre.

9.

A Bishop's Mitre.

10.

A Ducal Coronet, used for Crests (in the place of the Wreath.)

11.

A Chapeau, or Cap of Maintenance, used for the same purpose.

---

It will be observed that the full number of pearls, &c. are not seen on the Coronets when represented in profile, as in the annexed plate.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11

## HELMETS.

- No. 1. The Royal Helmet; gold, full faced with seven bars.
- No. 2. The Nobility's Helmet; steel, side faced with five bars.
- No. 3. The Baronet's and Knight's Helmets; steel, full faced, with open vizor.
- No. 4. An Esquire's Helmet; steel, side faced, with vizor down.

## THE BARONET'S BADGE.

English and Irish Baronets as a mark of distinction bear on a canton in their shields, the arms of Ulster—argent, a sinister hand erect, opened and coupé \* at the wrist gules.

Baronets of Nova Scotia, or Scotch Baronets, bear an escutcheon argent, a saltire azure thereon, an inescutcheon of the arms of Scotland, insigned with an imperial crown, and encircled with the motto—

*"Fax mentis honestæ gloria."*

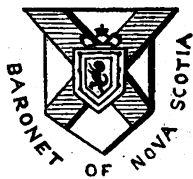
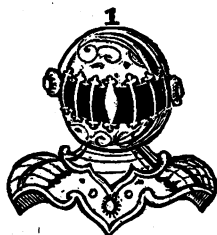
## OF DISTINCTION OF HOUSES.

In order to distinguish the nearness of blood in members of the same family, modern armourists have invented nine distinguishing marks, which may be borne both on the shield and crest of any heraldic metal, or color, best adapted to render them conspicuous, (provided false heraldry is avoided) which is placing metal upon metal, or color upon color.

No.

- 1. The Lable; represents the heir.
- 2. The Crescent; .. the second son.
- 3. The Mullet; .. the third son.
- 4. The Martlet; .. the fourth son.
- 5. The Annulet; .. the fifth son.
- 6. The Fleur-de-lis; .. the sixth son.
- 7. The Rose; .. the seventh son.
- 8. The Cross Moline; the eighth son.
- 9. The Double Quatrefoil; the ninth son.

\* An Heraldic term for cut off.



## FORM OF THE SHIELD.

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The form of the shield, may be changed into any shape that is best suiting to the purpose the arms are intended to be worked for, except those of unmarried Ladies or Widows, which must invariably be represented in the form of a lozenge, as seen in the centre engraving, neither of whom bear a Crest.

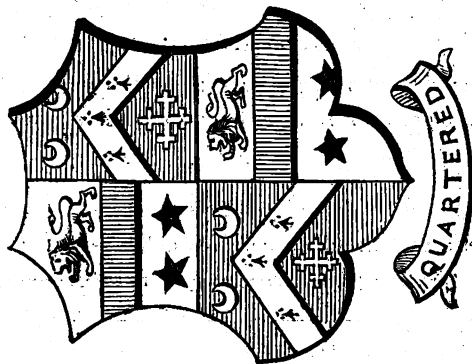
A BACHELOR—Wears his paternal Coat of Arms, either singly or quartered, accompanied with Helmet, Crest and Motto.

A HUSBAND—Wears his Arms *impaled*\* with those of his wife, his own taking the precedence on the dexter side, unless the lady is an heiress, in which case her Arms should be placed on a small Shield in the centre.

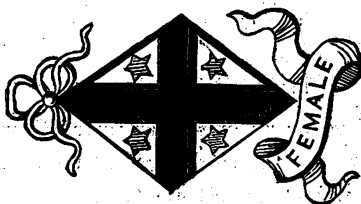
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\* Dividing the Shield by a perpendicular line. The Husband's upon the dexter side, and the Wife's upon the sinister.

SINGLE



MARRIED



A. The dexter, or right-hand side of the Shield.  
B. The sinister, or left-hand side of the Shield.

## A COAT OF ARMS,

*Complete, with Crest, Wreath, Mantling, Motto, and the  
Escutcheon of an Heiress.*

---

### CRESTS.

Crests are generally borne upon what is termed a wreath, though sometimes issuing from crowns and coronets.\*

### THE WREATH

Was formed of two pieces of silk, or thread of gold or silver, and the principal tincture in the shield twisted together and placed round the Helmet, whereon the Crest was fixed.

### THE MANTLING.

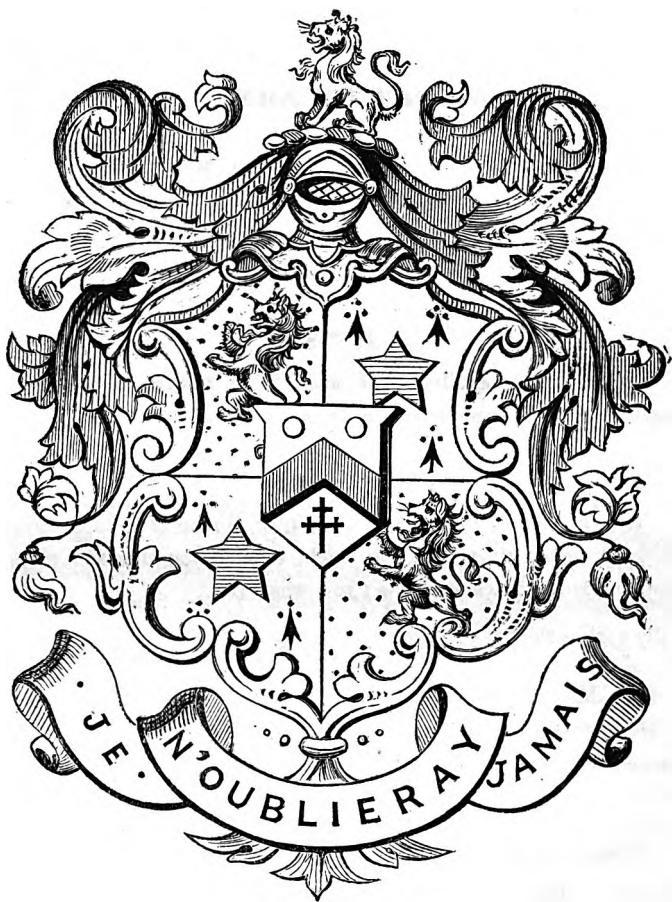
The Mantling was originally used for the purpose of covering the Helmet, to protect it from wet and to preserve its polish ; it was attached to the wreath.

### MOTTOES.

Mottoes are not hereditary, and may either be retained or changed at pleasure ; they are sometimes placed over the Crests.

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\* It being a rule in Heraldry that the Crest must on no account touch the Shield, but be separated from it by the Wreath, Ducal Coronet, or Chapeau.





## **AN ATCHIEVEMENT.**

---

When all the various Coats of Arms, belonging to different members of families connected by intermarrying, so as to form a pedigree, are collected together, and placed in one Shield, genealogically, it is called an Atchievement; the family Arms generally taking the first and last quartering.



## A BURLESQUE COAT OF ARMS.

---

### A SPINSTER'S.

---

Ladies, behold my maiden Arms !  
 I think them vastly pretty,  
 And equal to the best they have  
 In the Herald's College, City.

In quarters one and four,  
 Two useful things you see,  
 My pattens, used when wet,  
 And my fav'rite parapluie.

My tea-pot and my fan  
 Are things much priz'd by me,  
 I've given them a place  
 In quarters two and three.

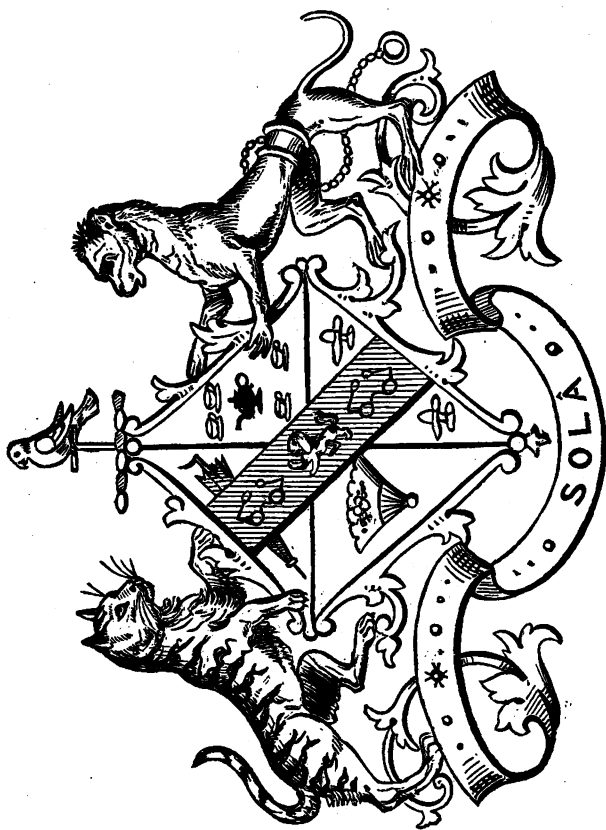
On a bend of brilliant gules,  
 Are spectacles, two pairs,  
 My faithful spaniel, Spot,  
 (This bend) it also bears.

The bird, whose funny tricks  
 Keep off old melancholy,  
 I've chosen for my crest  
 My pretty chatt'ring polly.

My monkey and my cat,  
 Who charm me with their sports,  
 With fierce determined mien,  
 These unique Arms support.

With sneers and jokes, a heap,  
 I'm constantly assail'd,  
 Because I won't agree  
 To have my Arms impal'd.

With no man will I go  
 To chapel, church, or minster ;  
 Their arts they'll try in vain,  
 To save and die a Spinster.



## BURLESQUE COAT OF ARMS.

---

### A BACHELOR'S.

---

Some enhance matrimonial life  
In essays, in sermons, and psalms,  
But I'm for the single estate,  
And these are my Bachelor Arms.

The union of hands and of hearts,  
Appears to me silly and funny,  
My crest will show which I prefer,  
A heart, or a bag full of money.

The charges you see on my shield  
Express pleasure, and comfort, and ease,  
The pipe, my cigars and my chair,  
And the snuff-box, observe, if you please.

On a chevron my saddle is placed,  
On either side there is a whip;  
The warming-pan is not forgot,  
Nor my pet little greyhound, named Trip.

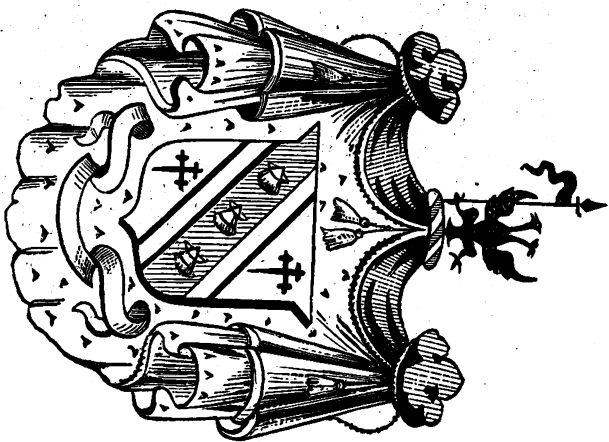
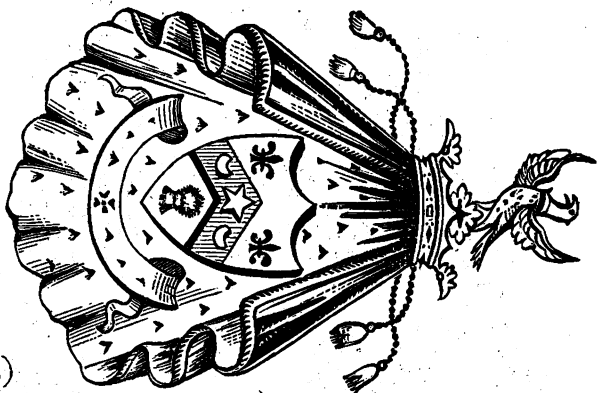
My dog and my noble white horse  
On each side my shield do attend,  
And carefully watching around,  
My valuable Arms they defend.

In a corner, you'll notice a crab,  
The ladies they call me "Old Crabby,"  
For they think that a man is a brute,  
Who has not a wife and a "babby."

They tell me that arms when impaled,  
Look richer and prettier far,  
But ladies, that tale will not do,  
My Arms shall remain as they are.

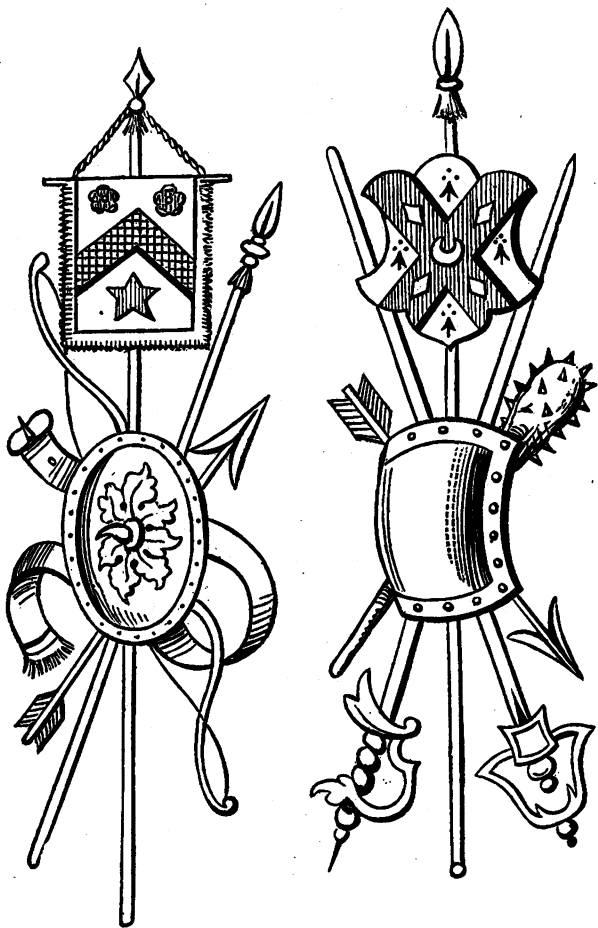
I care not for joke or for jeer,  
For that is the single man's lot, O,  
I'm for the life of the free,  
And "Ego," you see, is my motto.





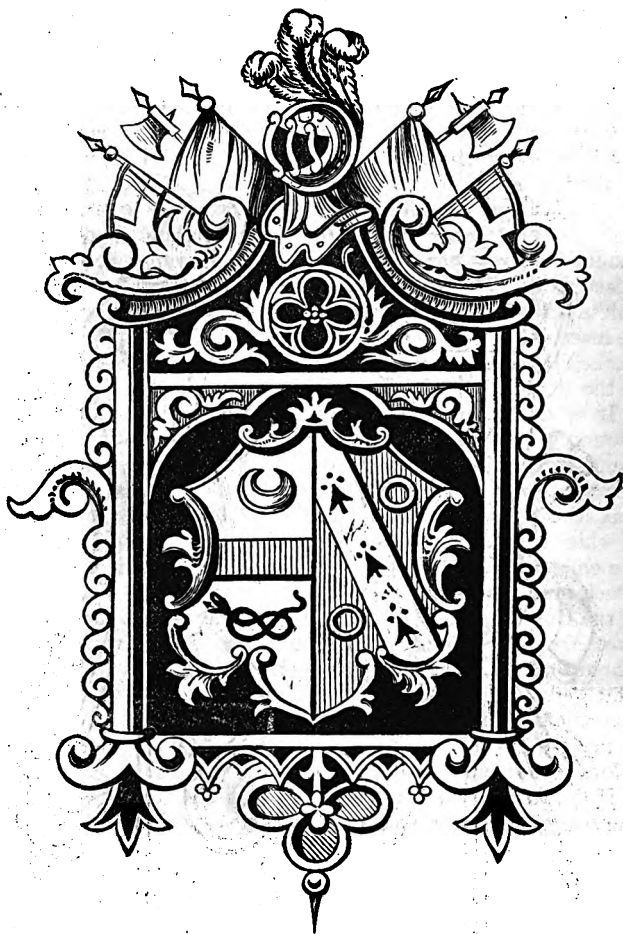
*Chantles*

SUITABLE FOR CHAIR SEATS.



**DESIGNS FOR CHAIR BACKS.**





**DESIGN FOR A SCREEN.**

## Directions for Working a Coat of Arms.

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The colored part of the Mantle, or Mantling, should be worked in Chenille (it is used in the same manner as wool or silk), but need not be crossed, and the white lining shaded with grey, should all be worked in silks, and also the ribbon and motto. It is likewise a great improvement after the motto is worked, to place steel beads (gilt do not preserve their color so well) upon each letter, and should the Arms have supporters, they are very effective if done in raised work. The eyes and tongues should also be worked in silks unless the supporters be raised, in which case glass eyes should then be inserted, and if there are any ermine spots, they should also be worked in silks, and the whole, or the lightest shades of the charges in the shield.

It is sometimes rather difficult for ladies to decide what colored ground will set the Coat of Arms off to the best advantage. A damask ground is not so common as a plain one, and if the Arms belong to an English family, composed of Roses, or Acorns and Oak leaves; or Scotch, the Thistle; or Irish, the Shamrock; either of which should be worked in two distinct shades of the same color, the emblems all being worked in silks and the ground-work in wool, which must be chosen so as to blend well with the colors contained in the Coat of Arms, and it is of great importance that the colors of Coat Armour be strictly adhered to by the descendants of families, to whom the Herald's College have originally granted the Arms, a rule which must not be deviated from, (as ladies frequently imagine they may exercise their own discretion in changing the colors, in order to make the work more tasty,) because in Heraldry some metals and colors are esteemed more honorable than others.

If the Arms are worked upon silk canvass, of course any ground-work is unnecessary, and it is decidedly preferable if the work is intended for a screen, which should have a glass before it to preserve the work. The colors of silk canvass are very limited, consisting only of black, white, claret, and straw colour. It is also only made in three sizes—coarse, middle, and mosaic.

A seal impression is a sufficient guide to the artist for drawing the Arms on Berlin paper, provided the colors are named, or an heraldic description to a person having some knowledge of Heraldry, as well

as the art of needlework. Herald painters, in general, not being accustomed to draw on point paper, seldom mark the various shades in the squares sufficiently distinct to render the drawing applicable for the needle. It is a great error for ladies to have their Arms painted on the canvass itself, because the perforated holes in the canvass will not allow of the shading being marked with that nicety which is requisite to give the work a finished appearance, but rather resembles a piece of patch-work.

The cause of an Heraldic Drawing, on a point paper, being charged higher than a common Berlin pattern, is, that the Berlin patterns are printed before being colored, and consequently are executed in great quantities of every pattern; a process of course unnecessary when only one is required.

The purposes for which Heraldic Pieces of Needlework are most applicable, are Fire Screens, Table Covers, Table Mats, Backs and Seats of Chairs, Carriage Feet Warmers, Cigar Cases, Sofa Cushions, the centre and corners of Pic-nic Carpets, Flags, Hearth Rugs, Urn Stands, Bottle Stands, Music Stools, Ornamental Seats of every description, Drapery to Curtains, Piano-Fortes, Envelope Cases, Blotting Books, Card Cases, Cabinets, Carpet Bags, Bell Pulls, &c.

12, BAKER STREET

JOHN BRYDON

PORTMAN SQUARE

Respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry, that he supplies all the materials requisite for working Heraldic designs. Also genuine Dutch Tapes; the best Sewing Cotton and Needles, for which the house has been celebrated for more than half a century.



REMOVED FROM THE GOLDEN BALL, MADDOX STREET.

# Table of Precedence

FROM JUDGE BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES.



Princes and Princesses, sons and daughters of Her Majesty, have all the title of Royal Highness.

Dukes are designated the Most Noble, and have the title of Grace; the eldest sons, by courtesy, take the second title of their father, and the younger sons are called Lords, with the addition of their christian names; and all the daughters are styled Ladies, in the same manner.

Marquisses are likewise designated the Most Noble, and, in common parlance, called Lord Marquis. The eldest sons take, in like manner, the second title, and the younger sons and all the daughters are, like those of Dukes, denominated Lords and Ladies, with the addition of their christian names.

Earls have the title Lordship, the eldest son, by courtesy, likewise taking the second title, but the younger have only that of Honorable; all the daughters, however, are called Ladies, adding their christian names, like the daughters of Dukes and Marquisses.

Viscounts are designated the same as Earls, and the sons and daughters have no other title than Honorable.

Esquires.—Property, however great, does not give the title of Esquire.

Esquires are all the sons of Peers, and Lords of Parliament, in the lives of their fathers. The younger sons of Peers, after the death of their fathers, the eldest sons of the younger sons of Peers in perpetual succession.

Noblemen of other nations, the eldest, and we think, if any, all the sons of Baronets, the eldest sons of Knights, and their eldest sons for ever (but query as to the sons of Knights). Persons to whom the Queen gives Arms, by her own letters patent, with the title of Esquire; Esquires of the Bath, and the eldest sons of those Esquires, pursuant to the statutes of the order; Barristers-at-Law, by their office or profession; Justices of the Peace and Mayors, while in the commission or office; persons attending on the Sovereign's coronation in some employment, or persons employed in any superior office of trust

under the Crown, or serving in some place of better note in the Queen's household. Persons who are styled Esquires by the Queen, in their patent, commissions or appointments; such as Sheriffs of Counties, Captains in the Army or Navy.

Archbishops are styled Most Reverend, and have the title of Grace, but their wives and children have no title whatever.

Bishops are styled Right Reverend, and have the title of Lordships, in common parlance.

Barons are called Right Honorable, and their children The Honorable; and when the daughters of Dukes, Marquisses, or Earls marry commoners they still retain the title of Lady, adding their christian names to those of their husbands; and in the like manner the daughters of Barons, when so marrying, keep the style of Honorable.

Peeresses in their own right, marrying commoners, likewise retain their proper title, not by courtesy, but legally, and also continue it when matching with persons of the same degree; but when they marry with persons of superior dignity, they then use their husbands' titles.

Widows of Peers, Baronets, and Knights legally retain their titles, gained by marriage, during widowhood, but if they marry inferiors lose them, though it is usual to give them their titles, in common parlance, after the forfeiture by such second marriage.

Baronets rank next in degree to Barons, their title being hereditary, and their wives are called either Lady or Madam.

Baronets have the title of Sir prefixed to their christian name, and that of Baronet affixed immediately after the surname.

Knights are likewise called Sir before the christian name, with the addition of Knight after the surname, and their wives are also termed Ladies, but it should be noted that when the wives, or widows, of either Baronets or Knights are designated by their christian names, the title of Lady should not be prefixed, but added after, and placed immediately before the surname, or they would appear like the daughters of Dukes, Marquisses, and Earls, who take the title of Lady before their christian names, as before stated.

# The Ancient Method of Installing a Knight.

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“An approved candidate for Knighthood had to present himself in the Church, confess his sins, receive absolution, hear mass, and watch his Arms all night. His sword, which was placed on the altar, was then returned by the priest, who gave him his benediction; the sacrament was then administered to him, and having bathed, he was dressed in rich robes, and his spurs and sword put on, and he then appeared before his Chief, who dubbed him a Knight, after the fashion of the present day. Feasting and rejoicing then concluded the ceremony.”

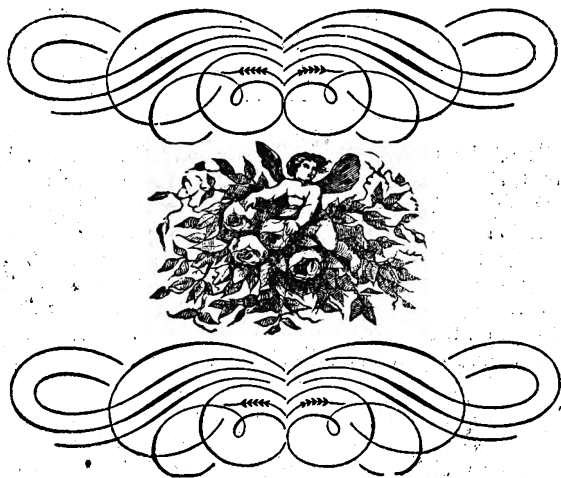
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Knight of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, and St. Patrick, bear the Arms of their wives on separate shields, the dexter shields containing the paternal coat or quarterings, only enclosed by the ribbon of the order, of which honour the wives do not partake, but the supporters attached to the dignity, are borne on each side, the one supporting the dexter, and the other the sinister shield. A commoner marrying a Peeress in her own right, bears his Arms as a married man on the dexter shield, and his wife's in a lozenge, with the coronet and supporters on the sinister.

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The Bishops always bear the Arms of their Sees (which are always the same) impaled with their own family Coat; the former on the dexter half, and the latter on the sinister half (as married men). Formerly, when both the Bishops and the Clergy were prohibited marrying, the bearing of their Arms in this manner denoted that they were spiritually married to their Sees, and, though both Bishop and Clergy, since the establishment of the Protestant religion have been allowed to marry, yet the wives of the Bishops—who are also Peers of the realm—are only gentlewomen: the Archbishop of Canterbury's wife being called plain mistress, although His Grace ranks next to the Royal Family.

Queen Elizabeth, on being petitioned by the Bishops' wives to share in the worldly dignity of their husbands, laconically replied :—  
“My ladies, ye were not ; my ladies, ye are not ; and, my ladies, ye never shall be.”



30 AU 53









